

# German Suffer Heavy Loss in Drives at French



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## The Evening World.

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# 3,000 DRAFT NUMBERS DRAWN; 1,500,000 ON THE FIRST CALL

## MICHAELIS TELLS REICHSTAG GERMANY DOES NOT FEAR UNITED STATES IN THE WAR

### Chancellor Justifies U Boat Warfare, Declares England Is Being Crippled and Says Next Offer of Peace Must Come From Entente.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The peace proposed by Imperial Chancellor Georg Michaelis in his speech before the Reichstag yesterday is a peace based upon success of German arms. He declared his adhesion to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure, justifiably adopted and adapted for shortening the war.

The Chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilization and that the submarine war was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade for starvation war.

The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality was vain. The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected, and the false prophets who had predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the Fatherland.

"We look without serious concern," he said, "upon the optimistic sentiment in the Entente countries caused by American intervention."

CHANCELLOR'S BID FOR A GERMAN MADE PEACE.

"The burning question in our hearts," he said, "is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the center of all our interest and all our proceedings to-day. Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests, and, therefore, will continue the war for the sake of such conquests, if it could obtain an honorable peace.

"The Germans wish to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and proved themselves invincible first. A condition of peace was the inviolability of Germany's territory. No parley was possible with the enemy demanding the cession of German soil.

"We must, by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German Empire upon the continent and overseas," continued the Chancellor.

REFUSES TO MAKE A NEW OFFER OF PEACE.

"These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution, as I interpret it. We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hands once, it met no response, but, with the entire nation, the army and its leaders in accord with this declaration, the Government feels that if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims at subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations, we shall listen

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

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## BRITISH AVIATORS WING 78 GERMAN MACHINES IN WEEK

### Lose Only 28 in Same Time—One Aviator Killed—Fifteen Airships.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 20 (By the Associated Press).—Not since the war began has such severe air fighting been witnessed on the British front as has taken place recently.

It was a little more than a week ago that the Germans strongly challenged the British claim to aerial supremacy and displayed unusual activity all along the line. The British accepted the challenge, and the result has been some of the most furious battles and destructive raids yet seen. Great squadrons of opposing air craft have clashed in bitter and spectacular battles among the clouds, and individual fights which were conducted to a finish have been numerous.

Since July 12 the British have brought down at least forty-one German machines, have driven down thirty-seven others out of control and have carried out innumerable successful bombing raids on enemy airfields, railway stations and other important points.

The British have only had twenty-eight machines listed as missing. The greatest day for the British was that on which fifteen German machines were shot to pieces and sixteen more driven to earth in a damaged condition as the outcome of terrific struggles at various points. As against this, the British lost nine airships.

The important successes have since continued and many thrilling stories are being related of the daring deeds performed by the Allied aviators. One British machine, carrying the pilot and an observer, sighted five enemy machines flying along to the west. Despite these odds the British aviators dashed in the attack. Swarming in and about their opponents, they sent one machine crashing to earth and drove another out of control. The British pilot was killed at this stage of the fight but the observer brought the machine home, carrying the body of his comrade with him.

Another British aviator tackled single-handed a squadron of fifteen German machines. He was soon joined by brother pilots, but he alone accounted for two German machines after repeated firing which seemed sure destruction.

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## FRENCH VICTORS IN ONE OF WAR'S HOTTEST BATTLES

### Halt Repeated Attacks on Aisne Front and Hold All Positions.

PARIS, July 20.—The Germans made a general attack last night on the whole sector of the Aisne front, between Craonne and Vaucouleurs, using large bodies of troops. The War Office announces that the French withstood their furious assaults and maintained their positions everywhere. The ground before the French positions was strewn with German dead.

Following is the text of to-day's War Office report:

"Around Hurtlebelle and Craonne there were violent bombardments. The Germans kept up their attacks until late at night. There was a general assault at 8.30 after intense artillery concentration, strong forces taking part in an endeavor to recapture the plateau in front of Craonne and Vaucouleurs. There was hand to hand fighting along the whole front.

"The indomitable French hurled back the enemy's furious onsets and did not yield a particle. The Germans' sacrifices were of the heaviest. Corpses were strewn all over the front, and the enemy suffered a particularly bloody defeat between Calonne Camerottes and the plateau. The Germans tried vainly to enlarge their recent small gains, but lost ground. The French kept the commanding ridge.

"The entire German gain was only on a 600 metres front line. Twenty of the Prussian Guard were captured. On the left bank of the Meuse artillery was active."

LONDON, July 20.—"We made successful raids and captured several prisoners last night opposite Gavrelle and north of Ypres," says to-day's official announcement. "The enemy's artillery was more active than usual northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Lens."

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 20.—Between 2.45 and 4 A. M. to-day the Germans in the Lombardie sector suddenly launched a terrific barrage fire against the British lines, following it with an assault against the front of one battalion.

The enemy reached the British line on one company's front, but was instantly repulsed. Headquarters reports at the time this is called declare the line held intact against the enemy.

In the region of Lens early to-day the enemy exhibited nervousness, constantly harassing points where they suspected a British attack was forming.

BERLIN, July 20 (via London).—Artillery activity in Flanders increased yesterday to extreme violence, says the German War Office statement issued to-day.

Part of the French positions on the Winteburg were captured by the Germans. Later some of these trenches were abandoned during a French attack.

## HERE ARE DRAFT NUMBERS FOR NEW ARMY OF 687,000 AS DRAWN AT WASHINGTON

### Each Number Drawn Calls Up for Examination the Corresponding One in All Districts of the United States.

Here are the numbers, in their order, as drawn up to press time. All above 4,696 do not apply to New York City, that being the highest number in any one district here. In Connecticut all above 6,811 will be blank and in New Jersey all above 5,765. The highest serial number in New York State is 7,543 in Niagara Falls. Heading across the column the first five are 258, 2,622, 9,613, 4,532 and 10,218. The others follow in the same order in groups of 100.

### FIRST HUNDRED.

258	2,622	9,613	4,532	10,218
458	3,403	10,015	8,899	8,914
1,436	2,624	4,762	854	6,095
7,183	6,597	5,977	1,894	4,014
4,501	9,922	1,878	4,142	4,033
10,425	2,018	8,231	6,423	8,716
9,420	3,132	9,251	4,306	4,320
3,257	5,799	10,240	6,767	1,095
7,460	2,022	3,383	6,581	6,952
8,830	8,596	4,500	4,494	6,451
2,787	1,858	8,239	2,389	10,185
5,034	7,269	8,904	1,455	3,679
3,637	9,938	5,227	1,752	5,477
6,830	8,596	4,500	4,494	6,451
4,137	5,885	3,674	5,919	5,769
3,500	3,062	6,132	6,807	3,500
1,117	6,343	1,572	8,657	2,762
6,994	1,748	5,938	7,952	9,116
2,195	4,487	8,159	857	5,010

### SECOND HUNDRED.

9,300	7,730	2,036	8,671	5,997
7,376	10,144	1,137	5,810	18,576
6,433	6,748	7,395	275	6,047
6,833	6,259	9,985	4,419	1,827
6,091	1,195	1,264	4,056	10,088
5,837	2,165	945	1,913	8,806
10,496	596	10,070	5,980	3,541
9,307	3,057	2,620	2,776	5,193
1,267	4,433	3,746	5,510	2,148
5,518	7,812	1,495	7,191	3,640
10,992	10,242	7,731	5,948	3,640
3,070	7,109	7,025	9,149	1,679
5,678	9,452	3,624	3,131	7,719
1,237	8,844	1,242	755	1,027
3,786	5,773	6,926	1,548	1,563
2,099	4,512	6,276	5,832	8,841
2,951	4,688	9,728	6,206	1,704
6,087	373	4,254	1,676	1,264
1,861	8,485	8,775	1,181	8,761
8,412	7,327	3,557	5,010	3,159

### THIRD HUNDRED.

7,282	8,885	486	3,499	692
3,721	600	8,381	3,256	9,221
2,496	3,356	1,592	1,931	10,176
3,539	8,216	6,832	8,794	4,701
810	4,097	4,644	8,607	4,193
9,131	2,945	8,218	3,590	9,124
10,536	2,549	1,682	4,712	5,335
507	5,316	10,500	7,196	6,874
6,848	6,818	1,242	7,610	7,513
9,583	8,434	309	8,155	10,261
437	6,427	4,069	3,254	3,588
9,124	10,356	1,545	4,011	1,610
3,317	5,442	8,750	4,684	4,807
3,359	6,649	41	8,218	9,310
10,660	10,390	4,924	6,234	8,923
2,181	8,998	3,852	8,019	1,761
4,840	9,051	6,229	1,548	1,264
1,066	7,748	9,254	6,234	8,923
5,447	8,823	10,024	2,555	4,920
2,501	7,335	3,992	7,556	3,471

### FOURTH HUNDRED.

7,976	420	1,014	4,115	7,748
9,216	1,178	5,098	5,997	514
4,483	2,374	5,894	433	5,757
10,166	8,010	1,129	10,170	7,424
10,810	2,945	8,218	3,590	9,124
6,595	7,418	10	3,726	2,725
7,434	2,781	2,756	4,078	2,997
10,356	10,356	1,545	4,011	1,610
5,023	3,149	3,540	1,331	5,654
8,837	6,317	10,451	9,176	1,681
4,831	8,203	4,925	7,751	1,681
6,287	6,900	7,859	487	3,744
9,057	6,802	1,242	3,970	5,138
1,323	1,647	9,317	797	3,448
10,023	9,457	140	2,595	8,719
8,493	10,576	4,359	5,349	8,271
5,624	1,922	2,952	4,110	8,787
1,723	2,808	4,813	3,358	4,121
9,920	1,778	7,249	7,916	2,247
7,641	4,505	3,618	2,011	4,351

### FIFTH HUNDRED.

7,890	9,093	8,449	432	3,267
9,216	1,178	5,098	5,997	514
4,483	2,374	5,894	433	5,757
10,166	8,010	1,129	10,170	7,424
10,810	2,945	8,218	3,590	9,124
6,595	7,418	10	3,726	2,725
7,434	2,781	2,756	4,078	2,997
10,356	10,356	1,545	4,011	1,610
5,023	3,149	3,540	1,331	5,654
8,837	6,317	10,451	9,176	1,681
4,831	8,203	4,925	7,751	1,681
6,287	6,900	7,859	487	3,744
9,057	6,802	1,242	3,970	5,138
1,323	1,647	9,317	797	3,448
10,023	9,457	140	2,595	8,719
8,493	10,576	4,359	5,349	8,271
5,624	1,922	2,952	4,110	8,787
1,723	2,808	4,813	3,358	4,121
9,920	1,778	7,249	7,916	2,247
7,641	4,505	3,618	2,011	4,351

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## NEW YORK MEN CALLED BY 258, FIRST NUMBER OUT

### Partial List of Names of Those Affected in Districts Here.

Following is an incomplete list of the names and addresses of men called in the New York City districts by the drawing of the first number, 258, in the selective draft lottery at Washington to-day, along with the number of the exemption districts from which they are chosen:

**MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**

5—H. Erickson, 515 E. 144th St.  
4—W. Rodgers, 1141 St. and Concord Ave.

5—J. Hessel, 96 E. 163d St.  
6—J. Hoffman, 160 Cromwell Ave.

8—V. Panella, 405 E. 148th St.  
9—M. Perlman, 719 Prospect Ave.

10—M. Rothman, 792 Courtlandt Ave.  
11—R. Schwartz, 809 Trinity Ave.

12—J. Timp, 754 E. 165th St.  
13—R. Altier, 1127 Boston Road.

14—S. Pambrell, 1516 Vase Ave.  
15—M. Bischer, 87 E. 160th St.

16—G. Carotta, 732 E. 187th St.  
17—C. Price, 1242 Morris Ave.

18—C. Javation, 1647 Washington Ave.  
22—P. P. Carter, 2394 Valentine Ave.

23—F. Asankowski, 88 Greenwich St.  
24—A. Carina, 165 Prince St.

25—D. Bonney, 101 Cherry St.  
26—R. Roger, 160 Henry St.

27—J. Scetliffe, 168 Mulberry St.  
28—L. Barona, 85 Elizabeth St.

29—J. Deane, 13 E. 151st St.  
30—R. Passik, 63 Montgomery St.

31—J. Nadel, 12 Attorney St.  
32—P. Castaldi, 355 Grand St.

33—W. Baker, 307 W. 16th St.  
34—A. Hertz, 212 24 St.

35—D. Kirschbaum, 244 E. 4th St.  
36—J. Bourque, 613 E. 69th St.

37—M. Hough, 452 W. 24th St.  
38—G. J. Leontar, 117 W. 30th St.

39—M. Supernick, 61 Canal St.  
40—P. Lomitta, 42 Chrystie St.

41—J. Cohen, 58 B'way St.  
42—P. Karaman, 125 W. 37th St.

43—M. Cunningham, 134 W. 42d St.  
44—L. Frankel, 119 1st St.

45—J. Lawler, 320 W. 43d St.  
46—J. Havel, 140 W. 43d St.

47—T. Kusak, 549 E. 175th St.  
48—E. Rhee, 450 W. 47th St.

49—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.  
50—L. Mail, 209 West 87th St.

51—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.  
52—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.

53—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.  
54—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.

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59—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.  
60—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.

61—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.  
62—J. K. Caffrey, 111 Amsterdam Ave.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## MAY NOT FINISH DRAWING UNTIL TO-MORROW MORNING; NO. 258 IS FIRST IN DRAFT

### Secretary of War, Blindfolded, Begins Great Lottery to Determine Order in Which Nation's Army Eligibles Will Be Called Up.

### NEW SYSTEM, EVOLVED OVER NIGHT, FOUND SLOW

By Martin Green.  
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The third thousand numbers in the army draft was drawn at 2.40 o'clock. At this rate the drawing probably will not finish until 5 A. M. to-morrow. In sending out the numbers the press associations and correspondents were about 700 behind the drawing.

"I have drawn the first number," said Secretary of War Baker at 9.48 o'clock, as blindfolded he gropingly handed a little capsule containing a number in the selective draft to Provost Marshal General Crowder. And Gen. Crowder, in tones that reached every corner of the room and out into the corridor beyond:

"Number 258."

In the first thousand numbers drawn were 270 numbers which affected the normal district of 3,000 registrants. Applying this to the entire country, these 270 serial numbers below 3,000 should designate approximately 1,200,000 names. It is probable that the first call will extend to the first 1,500 numbers drawn.

Every man in the United States bearing a registration certificate corresponding with a registration card numbered in red ink 258 was by the drawing of that number officially notified that he must hold himself in readiness to be the first man called in his district.

That call extended into practically every corner of the United States for practically all the 4,554 local board divisions into which the country is divided has that number on the list. So that the first number drawn summoned close to 4,500 men for examination.

Except for the sputter of the six-blinding white lights of the moving picture machine which registered the opening scenes of the historic draft, there was not a sound in the crowded Judiciary Committee chamber in the Senate office building as Secretary Baker, after the preliminaries, submitted to be blindfolded. As he reached into the glass container holding the